the , le into which no enemy shall intrude, and no king.

Lt., Ae into which no enemy shall intrude, and no king, foresking wisdom, shall profene!

• from Juden went forth the light, which has diffused eff over all tribes and climes, even to the outer circle—may the true conception and goved of your country's destiny go forth from hience, and spreading from his center, to the East and to the West, be accepted as the creed of the countless plagings who have sentiad on your chores, along your rivers, and in the forest—and in the rise expansion, and firm consolidation of a commonwealth that shall recognize no limits, save those which nature has assigned her. May the sublimity of heis creed he made manifest, and its promise be fallight?

Arrival of the Illinois.

The steamer Illinois, with the mails, passenand treasure from San Francisco on the it of Dec., arrived in the harbor yesterday, at from an accident to one of her engines and ne violence of the storm, she was unable to each her wharf, and lay at anchor last night n the bay. The following particulars are furnished by our ship news reporter:

The United States Mail steamship Illinois, Capt. Hartstene, from Aspinwall, with the mails and passengers from San Francisco the 16th ult., is at anchor at the S. W. Spit, disabled of her larboard engine. Capt. Yates of the steem tug Achilles, went to her assistance sterday, and while in the act of towing her up, her chor perted her steering gear, which accident was e, edied by shipping a tiller in her rudder-head. Ow ing to the tremendous sen on. (it blowing a gale at the time from N. E.) this in turn perted amidships. Under the circumstances, Capt. Yates deemed it prudent to return to the City to repair damages. A signal was then set for the steaming Than, Capt. Hazard, who was in the Bay at the time, who, however, did not render any assistance, nor bring up the mails and passengers, owing to a difference of opinion as to the amount of remuneration necessary. The Illinois came to anchor at the S. W. Spit early yesterday morning. One of the above steam-tugs will probably bring up our papers ear y this morning.

MASSACHUSETTS .- Hon. Robert C. Winthrop declines the use of his name as a Whig candidate for U. S. Senator. This announcement is not unexpected, as it has been well known that Mr. Winthrop has of late expressed a desire to devote himself to his private

SOUTH CAROLINA APPORTIONMENT .- I. Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion Williamsburg, Horry and Georgetown Districts. II. The District of Charleston exclusive of the Parish

of St. John's, Colleton.
III. Beaufort, Barawell, Orangeburg, Colleton, and the Parish of St. John's, Colleton. IV. Lexington, Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens, and

V. Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, and

VI. Chester, York, Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, and

We received Buffalo papers of Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morn ing, 19th inst., via Buffalo and New-York City and New York and Eric Railroad.

Democratic Republican General Committee

for 1853.
(Meets at Tammany Hall, Jan. 12.)
LIST OF ACCREDITED DELEGATES.

Wards
1 Nicholes Dimond
Michael Halpin.*
Richard T. Mulli
2. Dudley Haley,
James Leonard.*
William Miner,
3H. J. Mabbett, "
James Donnelly,
Charles Fletcher.
4. Jacob F. Cakley.
Joseph Hilton,"
George H. Purser
5 Emanuel B. Hart.
Joseph Jackson,
II D Coffee in
H. R. Hoffmire.
6. Thomas J. Barr."
William Sinclair,
Then W Constan

ACCREDITED DELEGATES.

Wards.

11. James R Steera,
Thomas H. Farron,
Thaddens W. Glover.

12. Terrence McGuire,
Thomas J. Hagan,
William L. Wiley.

13. Samuel D. Walters,
Miles B. Andrus,
Robert McKinney.

14. William Mechan,
Patrick Barnes,
Henry Manron.

15. Richard Schell,
John Wheeler,
Charles D. Mcad.

16. A. S. Vosburgh,
James Casaidy,
Edward Riley.

17. John Cochrane,
Anthony S. Woods,
André Froment,
18. Loreuzo B Shepard,
Thomas S. Henry,
James Irving,
Jr.,
Jennes McCarthy,
John Eagan,
Pernando Wood,
William McConkey,
William McConkey,

William Sinclair,
Thos. W. Constantine.

Zetward C. Weet,
George G. Glazier,
John D. Farrington.
S. E. T. Compton,
Gershon Coben,
Daniel E. Deisven,
Win D. Kennedy,
Engene McGrath.
10. Richard Norris.
Joseph M. Marsh,
Joseph M. Marsh,
Joseph M. Marsh,
John Eagan,
William McConkey,
Dennis McCarthy,
John Eagan,
William Murray,
William McConkey,
Dennis Ryer.

William Murray,
William McConkey,
Dennis Ryer.

We have published the names of the contestants heretoore.]

The above list embraces the names of the Delegates returned by a majority of the Inspectors appointed by the several delegations at the last meeting of the Tam-meny General Committee for 1850, held Dec. 13, according to the recommendation of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order at its session, Jan. 3. The Sachems, and the Officers of the last General Committee, unite in the recommenda ion of this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 13, 71 o'clock, as the time of meeting. The Sachems also go one step farther, and make the above recommendation for the settlement of contested seats, which would otherwise stand as follows (in figures) according to official adver-

tisements of the contesting parties :

	H. S.		S. K.			H.	H. S.		S. S.	
Werds.	Cer.	Con.	Cer. Cup.		Wards.	Cor. Con.		Cvet.Con.		
1	3	**		3	XI		3	3	**	
п	22		3		X11	3		**	3	
III		3	- 3	4.	XIII			3	**	
1V		5.	3	**	XIV+.	3		11	- 3	
V	3	**	44	8	XV.	3	44	**	- 3	
VI	155	3	3	12	XV1	44. 44.	- 3	3	**	
VII	3	**	44	3	XVII			- 3	4.0	
ш	**	4.3	3	44	XVIII	** **	様	3 3		
1X	4.0	3	3	14	XIX	200	3	3	3.9	
X	3	**	0.00	3	XX		3	2	**	
						-		-	-	
Total.	****	*****				21	27	39	21	
e The Mr.		-11			a one form					

BY TELEGRAPH. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beacer-ste

Washington Items.

Apecial Dispatch to the N. F. Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, Jun. 12, 1853. Mr. Soule's speech upon the Tri-partite Trea ty is to be made on Tuesday next; that delivered to-day on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is much admired. Ger-rit Smith was an attentive listener. The gallery was

People are clamorous for the air-line railsed from Washington to New-York.

Senator Seward gave a large dinner-party tolay, and among the guests were Gen. Scott, John M. Marshall, of California, is to try to get the

\$10,000,000 proposition before the House to-morrow. Mr. King was prevented from leaving to-day. by the storm. When he leaves he will go directly to

[In the dispatch of the 11th inst. " Morse vs. O'Reilly bould be "Leroy et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Benj Tuham, Jr., et al.; Defendants in Error." EYE.

The Pacific Railrond and Chatfield, Church

& Co. ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1853.

Chatfield, Church & Co. are asking a 100,000,000 charter to build a railroad to San Franrisco. They have the Clerk of the Senate and one or we of the Doorkeepers, for aught I know, associated with them, using beside the names of three or four well known capitalists who know nothing of the humbag. What a farce! Church and Chatfield engaging in such a scheme! Their object is to get, after a charter, a few liens from Congress to line their own pockets with. at the Legislature will do no such silly thing as pass ch a bill. Dan Taylor showed his teeth this morn-A Pilot petition was moved to the Committee or merce and Navigation, of which he is Chairman. objects to it, as the reference of any petition to that mittee was unheard of. The Speaker appreciates hit and felt it. The refusal to put Taylor on any ent committee, after having been the Hunker canste for Sreaker, was scarcely below a direct insult will be excusable if he shall stick pins occasionally o the cushion the Speaker sits upon. Mr. Kennedy ed up his resolutions instructing our members of

Shaw opposed it, debating the policy of the whole thing, and P. W. Rose moved to put the resolutions on the table. Thus Loco-Focoism is showing its hostility to menopolice by asking for a \$100,000,000 charter, and its love for the poor by kicking the Homestead principle Sun Rosa

Election of Hen. John M. Clayton U. S. Senator from Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday; Jan. 12, 1853. Hon. John. M. Clayton was to-day elected by the Delaware Legislature United States Senator for the term of six years.

Election of U. S. Senator from Indiana.

John Pettit was to-day elected U. S. Senator y the Indiana Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of smes Whitcomb, deceased.

Election of Governor and Lient. Governor

of Massachusetts, &c. Bosron, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1853. The House, to-day, elected Hon. J. H. Chir ford Governor by the following vota: Clifford, (Whig) 148; Henry W. Bishop, (Dem.) 84; Horace Mann, (Free

oil) 51. For Licht, Governor: Elisha Huntington, (Whig) 145 D. Thompson, (Dem.) 82; and Amasa Walker, (Fre-

The Senate gave Clifford 29 and Huntington votes—to 4 for all others. The Whigs in caucus, to-night, nominated E.

Wright, of Eachamptom, for Secretary of State; and cob Lond, of Plymouth, for Treasurer. The Whig candidate for Boston Councillor is

corge B. Upham. It is thought that Mr. Everett's chances for the Senstorship are not very promising.

The Philadelphia at New-Orleans-The Gold Dust by the Illinois.

The Steamship Philadelphia, from Aspinwall 3d inst. has arrived. Her dates from California have been anticipated by the Daniel Webster.

The Illinois left Aspinwall on the evening of the 2d with 200 passengers and over \$2,000,000 on freight for New-York.

## The Military Convention at Syracuse.

[SECOND DAY.] SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1853. The Military Convention reassembled at 9 clock this morning. Col. Scroggs asked, was it a Convention or an Associ

ation?

The President decided it was a Convention until another organization was effected.

Col. Scroggs stated that the compensation to soldiers

was insufficient.

Gen. Fullerton inquired, what was the business before

Col. Scroggs replied, to consider resolutions he was out to offer.

about to offer.

Gen. Fullerton wished not to interrupt, but remarks ought to follow, not precede the resolutions, which might be out of order.

Col. Scroges wanted to do some business to-day. (Cheers.) He read a resolution recommending the abolition of the per capita tax, and supported it with a

inton of the per capita tax, and supported a with a speech.

Col. McAlpin moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and the Constitution considered—lost.

Gen. Burrows had not time or health to make a speech. The militin system, he said, had been constantly changing since Mr. Seward's recommendation thereupon. In some parts of the State the commutation worked well—in such cases the officers should meet annually, calculate what more funds are wanted, and the Supervisors should levy a tax. He moved to refer Col. Scrogg's resolution to a Committee to report, with such amendments in the military system as may be necessary. The Committee to consist of one from each division.

Several members followed with remarks on the subject.

Several members tollowed with remarks on the subject.

Gen. Randall thought Col. Burrows's lifea correct—a certain compensation to citizen soldiers was what was wanted; secure this, and the present system would be found good enough. He wanted a permanent Committee to remain in force after the adjournment, a temporary Committee could do nothing.

Gen. Fullerton regarded the abolition of the per capitatax as the abolition of the present militia system, and it would impose a burden on those who ought to be exonerated. The per capitatax well carried out, would obtain \$150,000. The Legislature would not appropriate \$100,000 or even \$80,000; the Colleges cannot get it, and such sum as the Legislature would appropriate would be too insignificant.

Col. Van Verhten was invited to sneak. He said it e too insignificant. Col. Van Vechten was invited to speak. He said it

Col. Van Vechten was invited to speak. He said it was hopeless to expect legislative aid to procure good atros or sustain the citizen solidiery; if one Legislature appropriated another would not—then the system would go down. A law enforcing the per capita tax will effect the desired object. True, it is not just that a man without a whole shirt should do as much as the owners of hundreds of thousands; just taxation in that way was impracticable. The Legislature will pass no such law.

A Committee on Resolutions was

way was impracticable. The Legislature will pass he such law.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the resolutions of Mesers. Scraggs, Seward, Tullerton and Van Vechten, were referred.

Col. Van Vechten was invited to a sest.
The Convention went into Committee of the Whole, Gen. Bentley, of Madison, in the Chair.
The Constitution and By-Laws were taken up.
The question of admitting supernumerary officers to membership was warmly debated, and was referred to a Committee of three, consisting of Major Lee, Col. Taylor and Col. Scroggs.

A Constitution was reported and passed in Committee. The Committee rose and reported progress, when the

Convention adjourned to 2½ o'clock.

AFTERMON SYSTON.

The Convention met at 2½ o'clock and went into Committee of the Whole, Col. Bently in the chair.

The consideration of Article 10 was resumed, as to the payment of \$5 by each officer. Col. Seward and others spoke on the subject. The Committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the President took the chair.

The Committee on resolutions reported a series, advocating the coolifying of the Military law and amending in some particulars the Constitution and By-laws. The report was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to the officers were passed, and the Convention adjourned, as a Convention, but reference.

the Convention adjourned, as a Convention, but reor ganized as a State Association with the same officers. The following permanent officers were then elected genized as a Sinie Association with the same officers.
The following permanent officers were then elected:
General Swan, President; Generals Randall, Dunbarn,
Spicer and Bently, Vice-Prosidents; Col. Lausing, Treasurer, General Duryen, Recording, and Captain Chapin,
Recording Secretary.
After passing incidental resolutions they adjourned to
met in Albany on the 2d Tuesday in June, 1833.

A Military Rall takes place this evening.

# The Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

Wheeling, Va., Wednesday, Jan 12, 1853.
The excursionists did not reach here till 4 The excursionists did not reach here till 4 this morning, having been detained by a trifling secident 60 miles from here. An immense crowd had assembled to meet them last night, and great disappointment was experienced by their non-arrival. Gov. Lowe caught up with the excursion train at Mannington. A grand entertainment takes place to day.

The trip will not be continued to Louisville and Cincinnati, owing to the steamers not being finished.

WHERLING, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1833.

The visitors had a formal reception at noon to-day, and were welcomed by the Mayor. Speeches

to-day, and were welcomed by the Mayor. Speeches were delivered by President Swann and Governors were delivered by President Swann and Governors Johnson and Lowe. A grand banquet took place at 6 o'clock to-night, at which 1,000 were seated. It was a splendid affair, and numerous speeches were made. It is snowing hard here.

nut-st, below Ninth, under the Circus, was murdered at 4 o'clock this alternoon, by some unknown msn. He was alone in his store at the time, and cried out from the door that he was stabbed. The murderer was seen running away and was pursued, but effected his escape. A knife covered with blood was found in the store, and there are signs of a struggle having taken place. Nothing is missed from the store, therefore, if robbery was the object it has failed. Bink was a single man, about 35 years of age, quite inoffensive, and was thought to have been without an enemy.
It is hailing here, and snowing at Harrisburg,

Lewistown and Pittsburgh. There has been a heavy

# Railroad Accident.

A few rods of the Cleveland, Painsville and

# Marine Disasters.

Capt. Dennis, of the sohr. Sarah and Lucy, of Boston, re-ports that he put into that port after a succession of gaies, which rendered the vessel a wreck, and she was aban-doned to the underwriters, both vessel and cargo. She was nearly a new vessel, with a full cargo, and was bound

The schooner Howard, of and for Newbern, i.C., from New-York, with an assorted cargo, was towed a here to day, dismusted, by the schr. B. Franklin, hence

The Southern Malls-The Weather.

and a snow and hall-storm is now prevailing.

RALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 19—P. M.

It is raining here in torrents, with a high wind

The Weather.

Binghampton, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1851. It commenced snowing here last night and has continued all day. The snow is ten inches deep. The trains on the Eric Rafiroad are all behind, being detained

by the snow.

NARROWSBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1832.

It has stormed here terribly all day, and the

XXXIID CONGRESS .... SECOND SESSION

SENATE .... Washington, Jan. 12, 1853. The Chair haid before the Senate a report in respect to the resolution calling for estimates of the cost
Ma Branch Mint in California.

Mr. Housros presented the memorial of the

Mr. Fish presented a memorial from the

sppropriations for Naval Pensions for the year ending June, 1854, which was taken up and passed. Mr. Hunter also reported back a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1854. The bill was amended in a date.

Mr. Cass's Joint Resolution, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution, calling for

correspondence relative to Squiers's Treaty with Nicar-sgua, &c. Laid over, Mr. Soulle resumed his speech commenced

Still, it was due to those who had voted for

presented to the Senators, himself included, and also how those scruples had been met and answered. He was was not altogether satisfied with that answer, and though he felt the utmost confidence in the then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he presumed to call the attention of the gontleman to the questionable provision of the Treaty; and the assurances he received from that gentleman, a few seconds after an interview with Mr. Clayton, were the same as had formerly been given. When the Treaty came before the Senate, he felt it to be his duty to state in debate on it the difficulties and doubts which had arisen in his mind on this point, although he intended to rest his rote upon the intelligence, wisdom and learning of those more competent to judge of such matters than he was; and thus it was that the Senator from Michigan used the language that "never before had Great Britain been known to surrender dominion without war." When he expressed the doubts upon his mind as to the effects of these words, a friend of his from the South, but now no longer in the Senate, declared he had heard enough of it, and would vote against it. These assurances thus given and thus repeated of the true object of the Treaty, were undoubtedly the reason governing him as well as other Senators in voting for the Treaty. He could hardly have supposed that there was a single Senator who voted for the Treaty but who supposed it contained an absolute renunciation by Great Britain of all her rights and claim to dominion in Central America. If there was one who supposed it meant only to relate to the canal, and contained no renunciation by Great Britain, let that one take the floor and so declare himself. He had seen in the newspapers a correspondence going to show a discrepency between Mr. King's letter to Mr. Clayton and what he had just said was the understand in the one take the floor and so declare himself. He had seen in the newspapers a correspondence going to show a discrepency between Mr. King's letter to Mr. King's her

nothing more than that he Freaty does not assume the precarious license of Great Britain to cut logwood in flonduras. It was a remarkable fact that the conversation respecting the British Minister's scruples upon the point of national pride, &c., took place some time after the Treaty had been sent to England, and had been superrised by Lord Palmerston, and that not till after its ratification by the Senate did the British Minister deem any explanation of its terms to be necessary. But it was, he thought, easy to see what the object of Great Britain may have been. Forgetting the nature of our Government and its institutions, and supposing the Minister of State to possess powers unknown to our Constitution, but not unusual, they may have believed that by a protocol the two negotiators could have changed the whole feature of the Treaty. But such was beyond the reach of the Secretary. No act of his could affect the Treaty or change its purpose and objects from what it was when scaled and approved by the Senate. So all that was done by the two negotiators was done beyond the power given the Secretary by the Constitution, and was of no force. But supposing that the British rights in Honduras were in terms excluded from the operations of the Treaty, the question naturally arrises what those rights were, not thus renounced. Admitting Great Britain to have had rights, it could not be denied but that she had the faculty of renouncing them. But leaving the Treaty aside altoquetier, let it be seen what the rights of England are, independent of it. They had heard much about fillinustering, and maranding, but what was the history of England respecting these islands? The Bay of Islands occupied a peculiar and interesting position in the Caribbean Sea. A Spanish writer at an early day pointed out their importance. In 1642 aparty of England respect, and was concluded, by command respect, and was respect and also these islands. Theire of Spain was aroused. She was then, as now, a proud mation, but she had then the ability to com

Horrible Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1833.

Joseph Rink, keeper of a Toy store on Ches

Ashtabula Railrond track, foot of Ontar o.st., were washed away last night by the heavy sen. The damage is slight and will be repaired in a day or two. One car was thrown of the track, but no lives were lost, and there has been no detention to the passenger trains, the freight trains only being detained.

A letter from Bermuda dated Dec. 27, from to Port-au-Prince.

Eatrinone, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1833.

left there when the British flag was taken down, and the Union Jack displayed. McDonnel was shortly after removed from the post, and the British Government repudiated his conduct, as unauthorised, and the Central American States thought all claim to the Islands was abandoned by Grest Britain, but they were mistaken. They were weak, and had to submit to whatever that prood power might dictate. Great Britain asserts no claim over these islands, except so far as that claim is connected with the Belize. Under the several treaties with Spain her rights was limited, and jour anothing nore than the license to cut wood in Honduras. He read from an set of the British Parliament of 1723, for the punishment of crimes, that it contained a description of the settlement of Honduras, as a settlement for certain purposes and was not within his Mejesty's territories or dominions. He thought he had Arrived, in distress, schooner Matthew C. Durfee, from Fall River for Alexandria. Lost main boom, split sails, &c.

New-Onleans, Monday, Jan. 10, 1853. The steamship Philadelphia, from Aspinwall,

Baltimone, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859-10 P. M. The New-Orleans mails of the 4th and 5th nst, were received here to-day, but to night we have sathing beyond Washington.

We have had bad weather here all to-day,

general combustion, and he was not insensible of the dangers which a contest with any of the maritime powers at this time in this country; still he desired that the world might know that they could not presume that the world might know that they could not presume too far nor too long on our pradence or our confidence. He desired the nations of Europe to be aware that this Government may in an emergency be prepared to compete successfully with any or all of them. He had no fear for the result of such a contest. He would tell them that in such a contest we might realize the expectation of the British statesman, and find under our banners the discontented of every land, and all these complaining justly or unjustly of wrong and oppression. He would have them remember that there is in the spirit of freedom more power than was ever exhibited in the whole history of the human mee. He hoped that this matter would shortly come before the Senate in some tangible shape, in which the Senate might inform England that if there be any doubt in the provisions of the Clayton and Bulwer Tresty, that we will give notice

Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, that we will give notice

of our intention to suspend as effect.

Mr. Prance said he came into the debate

Maryland applied Mr. King's conversations white

Mr. Pearce said he was not authorized to an-

Mr. Soule said that he had always consid-

ered that the precarious right of Great Britain to cut log-wood had never been touched.

Mr. PEARCE said that nothing he had said was

to the effect that Great Britain had any right to dominic over any part of these regions, but that those rights wherever they were, were untouched by the treaty.

Mr. Souls said that previous to the treaty.

Mr. Soul E said that previous to the treaty
Great Britain had set up other pretensions, and these
prefersions were, as he understood, to be swept away
by the treaty. He read a letter from Mr. Clayton to
Mr. Walsh that Great Britain had no rigat to Colonize
any part of the Mosquito Coast or Central America.
Mr. Downs read from President Taylor's
Mr. seage communicating the Treaty, to show that the
President understood the Treaty to mean that under it
Coast Paties would have no right to colonize fortify.

President understood the Treaty to mean that under it Greet Brita'n would have no right to colonize, fortify, &c., any part of Central America, defining the boundaries of Central America from the Southern boundaries of Mexico to the territory of New Granada, and these limits actuanly included British Honduras; and also, that if the Treaty were ratified it would relieve all Central America from European aggression. He contended that if Great Britain had the right to colonize, &c., before the Treaty, it was abeliabed by that Treaty. He commented also upon Bolwer's letter to Clayton, expressing his willingness to sign the Treaty, notwithstanding the verbal alterations, and yet two months after refused to ratify it except conditionally.

Taylor's Message defining the boundaries within wh were situated the three proposed lines of commun

on with the Pacific.

Mr. SHIELDS said that he thought the Senate

ought not to embarrass itself respecting the question of the terms proposed by Great Britian in ratifying th

Treaty. He considered that it made no difference which was the proper construction of the Treaty. It had been violated by the seizure of these islands. These islands never belonged to, or were dependent on, British Hen-duras. The whole right of Great British was the mer-

license to cut logwood, &c., within certain defined limits. As late as 1832, Great Britain renounced all claim to those lialands, and yet in 1852 site has seized on them and colonized them. He argued at length to show that Great Britain was pursuing the policy of obtaining all the important positions to gridle the American coast.

Mr. Cass said that, in answer to the question

why he had not moved in the matter, was that he sup-posed the Treaty was as he had thought it was. He re-peated his conversation with Mr. King on Thursday

England growing out of this matter. Let patriotic indig-nation get as high as it may, even to fever, and lot the

Mr. Halk said be had no fear of any war with

ust find vent somewhere, he thought it likely that, as we ould not fight England. Mexico, Costa Rica, or some her weak power would have to take the blows. The mator from Florida had stated to the Senate that England

and had one ship.

Mr. Butler said that took place in Executive

Mr. HALE said that he had made known the

a would back square out—it would back from 54 19, and lower if desired; but as this indignation

pt conditionally.
PEARCE said he understood President

snow is a foot deep.

ELSTRA, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1853.

Snow has fallen here to the depth of ten in-

Stone Mascus on the Capitol, setting forth that they are employed by Robert Strong, the Superintendent of that work, at \$3 25a day, and were paid that sum regularly, but were compelled to pay over to said Strong \$1 per day out of this sum. They make other charges against

Mr. Fish presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying that certain illegal duties paid out, not under written protest, be refunded. Also, other petitions of the same purport.

Mr. Hamilin reported a bill allowing a register to a Hanoverian brig now owned in New York, which was considered and passed.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution direction of the property of appropriating

sing an inquiry into the propriety of appropriating \$100,000 as a fund to be used by Government in investigating frauds and perjuries against the Government, and bringing offenders to punishment. Adopted.

Mr. Hunter reported back a bill making appropriations for Neval Propriet.

on Monday.
Mr. Soule said: When the other day the de-Mr. Soulk said: When the other day the debate was suspended, he was going to state the occurrences which transpired in Executive Session upon the ratification of the Tresty. He thought it, however, due to himself not to proceed to do so until he had accreained the sense of the Sensie as to the propriety and right of alluding to the secret proceedings; and the sensibility which had been evinced afterward had but confirmed him in the wisdom and propriety of that course—not that he apprehended any serious consequences would result to the nation from any such disclosure—for indeed in this, as in many other instances, that which is kept secret is found, when divulged, to be of but little importance. Still, it was due to those who had voted for importance. Still, it was due to those who had voted for the Treaty, that the reasons governing such votes should go forth to the country. He had indicated on Monday last the scruples which induced him to be dissatis-fied with the wording of the Treaty when informally presented to the Senstors, himself included, and also how those scrupleshad been met and answered. He was was not altogether satisfied with that answer, and though he felt the present confidence in the time Christman of the

of the understanding of the Treaty when before the Se ste was the same as that of the Senator from New Mr. MANGUM said that this whole discussion

Mr. Mangum said that this whole discussion was useless for any public purpose and pernictous to many interests before Congress, by consuming the time. It had opened in an attack on the Secretary of State and Administration. That assault had been repelled at every point, and now, with the fecundity of the Democratic party, it was changed into an appeal to war with England. He hoped the war resolutions would be introduced. This attack on Mr. Clayton had done more for him than he could do for himself. He had been informed that Mr. Clayton had been this day elected to the Senate. There never was a party assault which had proved a more signal failure. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he declared that it had never been imagined by that Committee that this Treaty had ever included the British claims in Honduras. He HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

as now, a proud nation, but she had then the ability to command respect, and war ensued. In 1763, a treaty between England and Spain was concluded, by the provisions of which England was bound to destroy all her fortifications, &c., in that region. But England, relying on a secret reservation, denied that Rustan was included in the Treaty, and kept that taland fortified. War again ensued, during which Gust-cusia seized Rostan. A new Treaty was made in 1783, and Spain, desiring to protect herself from any invasion by Great Britain, provided that the British should aban-don all Central America and all islands december to n. it. to take up the Senate bill providing a retired list for the Army. His purpose was to have it referred to the Mili-Mr. STANTON (Ky.) introduced a resolution from the Printing Committee for binding the 100,000 copies of the Report of the Superintendent of the Census, heretofore ordered to be printed. He said, in reply to a question, that the printing will cost \$5,600, and the emala seized Roatan. A new Treary was made in 1783, and Spain, desiring to protect herself from any invasion by Great Britain, provided that the British should abandon all Central America and all islands dependent on it. Great Britain thus, by solemn Treaty, surrendered all her rights and claims to any part of the continent and the dependent islands; but still, notwithstanding this Treaty, Engiand held fast to her possession of Runtam, and in 1786 Spain pressed upon England what she considered her rights, and this led to another Treaty, by which was removed every difficulty so far as the pretensions of England were concerned.—By it, England agreed to evacuate all her possessions and ports on the continent and on all islands without exception. In 1796, a war raging between England and Spain, this Treaty was suspended, and the English again resumed possession of Eustam, but surrendered it to an officer sent there from Honduras. In 1814 a new treaty was made, which reaffirmed and incorporated within it the very stipulation of the Treaty of 1786, and onless something has transpired since then, the English claims to domination over these islands have not a shadow of right. After that these islands were taken possession of by the State of Honduras. In 1813, Commodory MoDonnel, then commanding the British forces, took possession of the islands, hauled down the Honduras Laz, and reised that of England and was sharity after removed from the post, and the British Government the

motion of Mr. STEPHENS, (Ga.) the resolution was amended by instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of embodying the former abstract of the Superintendent, and the res olution was referred back to that Committee.

The House resumed the discussion of the

Mr. Gorman moved, but the House refused

bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury.

Mr. Johnson. Ten., said the bill prohibits any person holding place of trust or profit or discharging any official function under or in connection with any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives, and likewise members of Congress from prosecuting private claims for peruniary consideration violations of the act to be visited with fine and imprisonment, at the discrution of the Court. It seemed to him the character of a member of Congress is different from that of an agent prosecuting claims against the United States. The people sent their representatives here for the purpose of guarding their interests, and not to as claim agent, the representatives are here to as claim agent. The representatives are here to believe the service of guarding the framework, changes his character and becomes a claim agent, it is wrong because the claims cannot be paid unless by an appropriation of money made in part by him, acting in a representative capacity. A gentleman may be interested in a claim against an indian tube, or a foreign Government; a treaty is maide and money appropriated to carry it into effect, and then the Member steps before the Board of Conmissioners and prosecutes the claim which is provided for in the treaty ratified by his vote. This vided for in the treaty ratified by his vote. This is more proposed to the complex of the money appropriated to carry it into effect, and then the Member steps before the Board of Continuous and prosecutes the claim which is provided for in the treaty ratified by his vote. This is more proposed to the complex of the money of the money of the washington of the stream of the washington. For officient Research and becomes and prosecutes the claim which is provided for in the treaty ratified by the vote of the complex of the co Mr. Jourson, Ten., said the bill prohibits any

Treasury, by means of fraud and perjuir. It is you the high minded and becomble men they are represented to be, on every principle of seand merality and justice—on the doctrine of restitution on the orinciple—that the recipient of stolen goods should restore them to the owner,—these man should return their share of the money to the Treasury. Some of the money which Gardiner filehed from the Treasury has been attached. Everybody says this is right, but if a certain portion of the money is in possession of Corcoran & Riggs, is it not country right that it should be enjoined as the identical money paid on the Gardiner chain into the hands of Thompson and Corwin. He know it could not be obtained legally, but it ought to be shown conclusively that England possessed nothing Treesury, by means of fraud and perjuty, if they are shown conclusively that England possessed notains more than the procurious license to cut dyswaods, and it was but in keeping with her former conduct that she should now take possession of the I-han's and colonize them in the very teeth of the assertion by this G warmment of the Monroe dectrine. How strange it would appear to the world that at the very moment end binds the United States against taking any islands or territory in that rection, she course forward, and without any right takes possession of and colonizes these islands. He wished not to light up any area which taight lead to a general combustion, and he was not insensible of the a cage of unclean birds.

Mr. Johnson said the gentleman from Con-

Mr. Johnson said the gentleman from Conmethod (Mr. Corvin) was not guilty as charged, but that it was
malicious prosecution, thus leading off on a false issue.
In conclusion he remarked, it is time the indiscriminate
plandering going on is and about the Capitol and Executive Departments should be stopped.

Without concluding the subject the House
went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the
Union on the bill to prevent the circulation of notes, as
currency, under the denomination of \$5 in the District
of Columbia.

Mr. FREENAN in advocating an amendment he offered, said he understood there are paid out here upward of \$2,000,000 in specie annually, and yet it was argued that this amount is not sufficient to afford the ordinary circulation for every-day transactions. He should like to hear the advocates of paper money defend this if Mr. Pearce said he came into the debate only for the purpose of defending Mr. Clayton against the charge that he had done away with what gentlemen supposed should have been the effect of the freaty. As he understood the treasy, England by it had surrendered no rights in British Honduras. But there are gentlemen here who do understand that Trenty as sweeping Great British from all Central America. He did not so understand it, but did understand it as inventing to stop encreachments of Great British in that quarter. How came it that gentlemen who so understood the Treaty, and who have known Great British has continued the occupancy of these islands the same as before the Treaty, have never said one word on the subject till now, in remonstrance or otherwise. But he rose not to continue the debate, but to make a statement in baball of Mr. Engg, It was written and was handed him by Mr. Bragg, of the House It was in these words:

"Col. King desires Mr. Pearce to say in Senate that it has not been his desire or intention in anything which he has been represented as saying in reference to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, to cast the slightest imputation on Mr. J. M. Clayton in reference to that matter; on the contrary, he desired to do Mr. Clayton the justice to say that he is convinced that, in everything connected with that Treaty, he (Mr. Clayton) was actuated by a particule anxiety to protect the rights and interests of his country. Col. King feels mortlined that anything said by him, under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, shoold have been made the basis for unjust reflections on Mr. Clayton. This statement, he thought, was best in keeping with Col. King's character for strict integrity and scrupulous honor.

Mr. Soulle asked whether the Senator from Maryland applied Mr. King's character for strict integrity and scrupulous honor.

AVERETT said such was not his pos sition. He had heard it stated that while an individual was traveling in a Southern State, he was attacked by two robbers, one with a dagger and the other with a pistol. The travelor, on demand, surrendered his purso, from which the robbers took Virginia and South Caroli-na money, leaving untouched the notes of Mississippi.

Mr. FREENAN inquired whether the banks

Mr. Averery-Certainly. Mr. FREEMAN-Was it because the notes

AVERETT-I have never in my life de-

fended these banks.

Mr. Freeman-The gentleman had bettergo home and preach morals to Virginia than to attack Mis-sissippi. When we found that we had the evil in our country we rid ourselves of it like men.

Mr. AVERETT explained that he did not de-

eign odium on Mississippi. He gloried in the fact that Mr. FREEMAN said this was entirely satisfacory, and hoped the gentleman would go home and preach to Virginia to follow in the footsteps of Missis-

Mr. Avererr replied, he had done it for a Mr. VENABLE, as a corrective of the evil of

shinplasters, proposed that issuers of notes shall be liable to suit before Justices of the Peace, and on conviction shall pay double the amount of the paper. This, he said, would make back-drivers and others active in prosecuting and breaking up the swindling business.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) was in favor of the bill under consideration, with few alterations. He wished to prohibit the circulation of all unsuthorized bank pa-

r in the District.
Mr. MKADE suggested several amendments, one of which proposed that the holders of a note may cause the issuer to pay interest twelve per cent, from the date of the note, and if there be no date, then from

the passage of this set.
Without concluding the subject, the Committee rose and the House adjourned. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1853. Mr. VANDERBILT presented a memorial from the Atlantic Dock Co. for a grant of land under water; also, of the Brooklyn Savings Bank for authority to pur-

Mr. BARTLETT made a report on the subject of causes and the statistics of raferred to the Railway Committee.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of a bill to amend be law relative to Foreign Life Insurance Companies. Mr. Pierce, of a bill repealing the law pro-bing for the publication of the Colonial History of the tate, &c. The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pa-The fift to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railway was taken up in Committee.

Mr. Tankr opposed it. He could not give the hill his support. The first thing that stood in his way was the enormous capital—\$100,000,000. This immense capital, which would construct fourteen Eric Canals, we are to place in the power of a Company who are to take it off and use it many hundred miles away, in a reason over which we have no control. It was this

are to take it or and use it many indirect times away, in a region over which we have no control. It was this feature, this conglomerating such an enormous capital, that alarmed him. Another objection was, that the Legislature had no jurisdiction over the territory through which the road passed—nothing to do with the franchises—no power over the Company proposed to be created. Mr. Bristor, said the question resolved itself into a simple one.—Is the Raifroad called for: He thought it was, and advocated the propriety of the State

Mr. Congen said his desire was to have a eneral law if possible, at least to have all the usual

The Committee reported progress.
In Committee of the Whole, the bill to autorize the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York to increase its Directors was ordered

hird reading.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill relative to Savings Banks, rose and reported progress, when the Senate adjourned. ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED ON NOTICE.

To impose toils on railways.

To incorporate the Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal

fact to the world, disclosed in Executive Session that England had one ship (laughter): the world could make the most of the information. He said that during the Regulating the pay and duties of pilots in the the most of the information. He said that during to econsideration of the treaty he had never heard it intimated that it would exclude Great Britain from Honduras. He thought the British Protectorate of the colored gentlemen called the King of the Mosquitoes was the principal object it was to remove.

Mr. Mallory explained that the remark of rt of New York. Regulating the fare of passengers on Rail-To amend the law exempting the Clergy from

Requiring the Canal Superintendents to pubh monthly abstracts of their expenditures. Notice was given of a bill to increase the tax Mr. Unpressed his recollection

By Mr. D. B. TAYLOR, to increase the numr of New-York Harbor-Masters. By Mr. Livingston, to provide for the Incor-By Mr. ODELL, to protect Pattern Makers.

By Mr. GILMORE, to amend the Code of Pro-By Mr. Wood, to impose tolls on all freight rried on Railroads. By Mr. Kennedy, to prevent the Syracuse

nd Rochester Railroad from charging higher fares on the way than on through passengers. By Mr. Weeks, to repeal the law exempting ertain Corporations from taxation.

Mr. KENNEDY called up his resolution instructing our members of Congress to vote for the Homestead Law, but not being prepared to act now, he moved to lay the resolutions on the table to be printed. Adepted. House adjourned.

To A defalcation to the extent of some \$40,000 has been discovered in the accounts of a sub-ordinate officer of the Reading Railroad Company.

The excellent likeness of Washington which stands in the center of the Virginia Carinol cause near suffering a severe injury on Thursday of last week. The Richmond Disgration says: "While the House of Delegates were listening attentively to a speech from Rr. Miller, of Betetourt, on the bill proposing a loan to the James River and Kanawha Company, the mombers were suddenly brought to their feet, and thrown into a state of great alarm and confusion, by a lond, heavy, rumbling noise, bearing evidence of a considerable wreck of matter and a crash of ideace of the door leading to the rotunds, where the was made for the door leading to the rotunds, where the was made in the door leading to the rotunds, where the was made in the door leading to the rotunds, where the had crushed that structure, and, together with the glass, had alwaying descended in a volume of avalanch upon the head abruptly descended in a volume of avalanch upon the head of General Washington, about 100 feet below. Our attention of General Washington, about 100 feet below. Our attention of General Washington, about 100 feet below. Our attention of General Washington, about 100 feet below. Our attention of General Washington, about 100 feet below. Our attention of General Washington, about 100 feet below. Our attention of General Washington, about 100 feet below. Our attention of General Washington, about 100 feet below. Our attention of General Washington, which had been showered on his bead, ments of the wreck which had been showered on his bead, and lay in confusion at his feet. Washington was and is a great mas."

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS

LXIX. GRANADA AND THE ALHAMBRA. Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribena Who has not in Granada been. Verily, he has nothing seen." Andalusian Propert

GRANADA, Spain, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1852.

Immediately on reaching here, I was set upon by an old gentlemen who wanted to act as guide, but the mozo of the hotel put into my hands a card inscribed "Don Mateo Ximenos, Guide to the celebrated Washington Irving, and I dismissed the other applicant. The next morning, as the moze brought me my chocolate, he said: "Señor, el chico is waiting for you." The "little one" turned out to be the son of old Mateo, "honest Mateo," who still lives up in the Alhambra, but is now rather too old to continue his business, except on great occasions. I accepted the young Mateo, who spoke with the greatest enthusiasm of Mr. Irving, avowing that the whole family was devoted to him, in life and death. It was still raining furiously, and the golden Darro, which roars in front of the hotel, was a swollen brown flood. I don't wonder that he sometimes threatens, as the old couplet says, to burst up the Zacatin, and bear it down to his bride, the Xenil.

Toward noon, the clouds broke away a little and we sallied out. Passing through the gate and square of Vivarrambla, (may not this name come from the Arabic bab er raml, the "gate of the sand ?") we soon reached the Cathedral This massive structure, which makes a good feature in the distant view of Granada, is not at all imposing, near at hand. The interior is a mixture of Gothic and Roman, glaring with whitewash, and broken, like that of Seville, by a wooden choir and two grand organs, blocking up the nave. Some of the side chapels, nevertheless, are splendid masses of carving and gilding. In one of them there are two full-length portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella, supposed to be by Alonzo Canes. The Cathedral contains some other good pictures by the same master, but all its former treasures were carried off by

We next went to the Picture Gallery, which is in the Franciscan Convent. There are two small Murillos, much damaged, some tolerable Alonzo Canos, a few common-place pictures by Juan de Sevilla, and a hundred or more by authers whose names I did not inquire, for a more hideous collection of trash never met my eye. One of them represents a miracle performed by two saints, who cut off the diseased leg of a sick white man and replace it by the sound leg of a dead negro, whose body is seen lying beside the bed. Judging from the ghastly face of the patient, the operation is rather painful, though the story goes that the black log grow fast, and the man recovered. The picture at least illustrates the absence of "prejudice of

marble and gold. A sort of priestly sacristan opened the Church of the Madoum del Rosario—a glittering mixture of marble, gold and looking-glasses, which has rather a rich effect. The beautiful yellow and red veined marbles are from the Sierra Nevada. The sacred Madonna —a big doll, with staring eyes and pink cheeks -has a dress of silver, shaped like an extinguisher, and encrusted with rubies and other precious stones. The utter absence of taste in most Catholic shrines is an extraordinary thing. It seems remarkable that a Church which has produced so many glorious artists should so con-stantly and grossly violate the simplest rules of art. The only shrine I have seen, which was in keeping with the object adored, is that of the Virgin at Nazareth, where there is neither picture nor image, but only vases of fragrant flowers, and perfumed oil in golden lamps, buruing before a tablet of spotless marble.

Among the decorations of the chapel, there speaks to women, either in the nave or the ables, thereby puts himself in danger of excom-

A deluge of rain put a stop to my sight-seeing until the next morning, when I set out with had been committed in the night, near the enwere still red with the blood of the victim. The priests and choristers were there, changing their robes; they saluted me good-humor rude wood-carvings, representing the surrender

In the center of the chapel stand the monu-ments erected to Ferdinand and Isabella, and their successors. Philip I. and Maria, by Charles V. They are tall catafalques of white marble, superb-ly sculptured, with the full-length efficies of the monarchs upon them. The figures are admirable: that of Isabella, especially, though the features are settled in the repose of death, expresses all the grand and noble traits which belonged to character. The sacristan removed the matting from a part of the floor, disclosing an iron grating underneath. A damp, mouldy smell, significant of death and decay, came up through the opening. He lighted two long waxen tapers, lifted the grating, and I followed him down the narrow steps into the vault where lie the coffins of the Catholie Kings. They were brought here from the Alhambra, in 1525. The leaden sarcophagi, containing the bodies of Ferdinand and Isabella, lie side by side on stone Ferdinand and issued between the two, resting slabs, and as I stood between the two, resting a hand on each, the sacristan placed the tapers is anothers in the stone, at the head and foot. They sleep as they wished, in their beloved Gra-

founded by Gonzalvo, of Cordova, I went to the adjoining Church and Hospital of San Juan de Dios. A fat priest, washing his hands in the sacristy, sent a boy to show me the Chapel of different plan from the other thorn they sh

color" among the Saints.

We went into the adjoining Church of Santo
Domingo, which has several very rich shrines of

are a host of cherubs frescoed on the ceiling, and one of them is represented in the act of firing off a blunderbuss. "Is it true that the angels off a bunderbusses?" I asked the priest. He shrugged his shoulders with a sort of half-smile, and said nothing. In the Cathedral, on the plinths of the columns on the outer aisles, are several notices to the effect that "whoever munication." I could not help laughing, as I read this monkish and yet most aumonk-like despotie times: it is not so now."

Mateo to visit the Royal Chapel. A murder trance of the Zacatin, and the paving-stones funcion of some sort was going on in the Chapel, and we went into the sacristy to wait. edly, though there was an expression in their faces that, plainly said: "a heretic!" When the service was concluded, I went into the chapel and examined the high altar, with its of Granada. The portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella, Cardinal Ximenez, Gonzalvo of Cordova and King Boabdil, are very enrious. Another tablet represents the baptism of the

nada, and no profane hand has ever disturbed the repose of their ashes. visiting the Church of San Jeronimo,

San Juan, and the relics. The remains of the Saint rest in a silver chest, standing in the cen-ter of a richly-adorned Chapel. Among the relies is a thornfrom the crown of Christ, which, as any botanist may see, must have grown on a at Seville; and neither kind is found in Palea-tine. The true spina christi, the nebukh, has very small thorns, but nothing can be more eruel, as I found when riding through patches of it near Jericho. The boy also showed me a tooth of San Lorenzo, a crooked brown bicuspis rather an ill-favored man. The gilded Cha of San Juan is in singular contrast with one of the garments he wore when living—a cowl of plaited reeds, looking like an old fish basket—which is kept in a glass case. His portrait is also to be seen: a mild and beautiful face, truly that of one who went about doinggood. He was a sort of Spanish John Howard, and deserved cauonization, if anybody ever did.

I ascended the street of the Darro to the Albayein, which we entered by one of the ancient gates. This suburb is still surrounded by the original fortifications, and undermined by the

since it peaced into Spanish insude, there seems scalaut the Turks, though, for the last two broders!